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and turned over to the Secretary all the papers in his possession. Unfortunately for Mr. Dorsey these statements are unsupported by the records of the Land Department and contradicted by them. They show that he persisted in his claim for years following the first agitation of the validity of his title, and up to January, 1879, when the forgery of the grant was demonstrated. He did nothing whatever in instigating the inquiry which led to this demonstration, which inquiry was set on foot by Lewis Kingman and Henry M. Arms in the year 1877. The papers show that he was displeased with their intermeddling with his title, and that it was solely at the instance of these men that the Land Office directed an investigation to be made. In the light of these facts, the reader can judge for himself as to Mr. Dorsey's reverence for the truth when he says, "I exposed the fraudulent nature of the grant with which Mr. Julian attempts to link my name unfavorably."

But he says he applied to the Secretary of the Interior to have the land within the bounds of this fraudulent grant thrown open for settlement, and that it was done accordingly. This is what I said in my article; but I stated, further, that the Land Department had no power to do this. One Surveyor-General had pronounced the grant valid, and another had declared it to be a forgery. Congress alone could determine the question, and the land was absolutely reserved by law in the meantime. Commissioner Williamson knew this perfectly, and for this reason, doubtless, no written order for the survey and sale of these lands was made, and the business was done "in the dark."

Mr. Dorsey knows all this, but makes no defense. He admits the action of the Land Department, in response to his request, but stands mute as to its illegality. He knows that that action was totally unauthorized and secretly performed, and that the lands acquired by him and his allies under an illegal order now rightfully belong to the United States. In these statements I am supported by the records of the Government, and no lawyer will attempt to controvert them. This disposes of Mr. Dorsey's defense, and I leave him to his reflections.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

II.

COMPULSORY VOTING DEMANDED.

I HAVE read with great interest Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice's bill copied into Mr. Redpath's note on Electoral Reform in the September number. If Mr. Rice will add another section to his law, making it compulsory on all electors to vote, he will then have provided a perfect system of nominations, as well as of elections. Nearly one-fifth of the registered voters neglect to vote in all States—even in England and France. Reading Mr. Rice's bill, and the accompanying note in connection with Cardinal Gibbons article in the same number, you will find, by carrying out their thoughts, that all the evils in government result from neglecting the exercise of the right of franchise. It was by this neglect on the part of the citizens of New York that Tweed became the master for years of New York City, and was enabled to rob the people of millions of dollars. He so continued to plunder the municipal treasury until the people were compelled to combine, and by the exercise of the ballot turned him out of office.

I subjoin a project of law to render voting compulsory; a duty no more to be evaded than jury duty.

Under my law, supplementary to that of Mr. Rice, we should always have not only an honest vote, but a full vote; and both are equally demanded in the interests of good government.

I may add that the compulsory idea embodied in my bill, came up in the Massachusetts Legislature a short time ago, and, after a full debate, it received 43 votes to 48 against it, lacking only 5 votes of passage. If you should use your influence to have the bill introduced into the New York Assembly I am sure it would at once become a law in your State. The principle is sound.

HARRIS J. CLINTON.

I subjoin the bill that I prepared embodying the principle of compulsory voting :

SECTION I. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, that it shall be compulsory upon every qualified voter, of the State of Maryland, to cast a ballot at each and every general election, hereafter held in Baltimore or any of the several Counties of this State, according to law.

SECTION II. And, be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election, at each and every general election hereafter held in this State, according to law, at the closing of the polls of said election, to examine the book containing the names of the said qualified voters, of their respective polling places, and to make a red mark under the name of each voter who has neglected to cast his ballot at said election ; and to have copied a true and correct list of names and addresses of all voters who failed to cast their ballots, as aforesaid ; such copy to be signed by each Judge and attested by the clerks, at each polling place, and to be transmitted by the returning Judge, within the next succeeding ten days of said election, to the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, or Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which said election was held.

SECTION III. And, be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Clerks of said Courts, to immediately issue summons under the seal of the Court, to be served by the Sheriff upon said delinquent voter, commanding him to appear in person before the Court at its next sitting thereafter, to show cause why the fine, hereinafter prescribed, shall not be imposed upon him for neglecting to cast his ballot at said election.

SECTION IV. And, be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the presiding Judge of said Court to hear the cause or excuse of said voter for his failure to cast his ballot at said election, and if he be unable to give such an excuse under oath as prescribed by Section 5 of this Act, then said Judge shall give judgment against said voter for the fine of \$5 (five dollars) and costs, to be collected as other fines and forfeitures are collected in this State.

SECTION V. And, be it enacted, that every voter who violates Section 1 (one) of this Act shall be subject to the fine herein imposed, unless he can show to the satisfaction of the Judge before whom his case is heard, that he was unable, by reason of sickness, or absence from the City or County, wherein he is a qualified voter, at the time of the holding of said election, to cast his ballot at said election.

SECTION VI. And, be it enacted, that if any qualified voter be adjudged guilty of violating Section 1 of this Act, his property, to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall be exempt from liability for said fine and judgment.

SECTION VII. And, be it enacted, that all fines collected under or by virtue of this Act, shall go to the Public School Fund of Baltimore City, or of the County wherein said fine is imposed and collected.

SECTION VIII. And, be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

III.

PRESIDENTIAL HAND-SHAKING.

To the unreflecting observer the rite of hand-shaking, as officially countenanced in the greatest of republics, may seem a light and trifling matter, but to one who has the public interest really at heart it is fraught with large importance. There are a great many persons still living who remember a tall, gaunt figure, with mighty reach of arm and a hand that was big enough and strong enough to shake a kingdom—a figure that for near five years stood in the White House and survived an ordeal such as has fallen to the lot of very few men in all times. On oc-